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BRENTWOOD BERRYFEAREENS ARizon & U. S .- Dapagreent of Agriculture

P. O. Box 14101

Los Angeles 49, California

WHOLESALE LIST for 1951-52 DEALERS ONLY

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LASSEN and SHASTA STRAWBERRIES

We are offering some of the finest strawberry plants we have ever seen, of the Lassen and Shasta varieties, the most popular commercial varieties in California. These are beautiful plants with long white roots, growing in a silty sandy loam which you know makes for good, clean root growth. The mother plants came from plants which came direct from the University at Davis. These plants are growing in virgin soil in an isolated location, far from any other berry plants, and are kept well watered by overhead irrigation.

The county inspector inspected this field of plants on Oct. 22 and could find no cyclamen mites, nematodes nor other pests.

The location is in the same general area where the Driscoll berry farms grow their plants, in the northern part of the state but not far north in the rain belt which includes the far northern part of California and Oregon where it rains so much sometimes that it is impossible to dig plants for weeks at times. Where our plants are growing the rainfall is not so heavy and the nature of the soil is such that plants can be dug shortly after a rain.

A party of Japanese berry farmers from San Diego county inspected this field of plants in October just after inspecting other fields of plants farther north, and pronounced them the cleanest and best plants they had seen, after examining them minutely with microscopes.

These plants can be shipped to you as soon as your order is dug, or we can place them in cold storage in Modesto for three weeks before shipping, whichever you prefer. Perhaps you will place them in cold storage after you receive them. 31 to 32 degrees is recommended.

Plants kept in cold storage for a period of three weeks or more before planting have been found to make a far better growth and to yield much better crops than do plants set out fresh dug.

Lassen is in most favor with commercial growers here in the south due to its very high yield while Shasta seems to be favored in the north.

OLALLIE BLACKBERRY

A cross of Young X Black Logan Outyields Boysenberry 2 to 1

Olallie is highly productive and a week or two earlier than Boysenberry. Paul Pletz of Anaheim reports a yield at the rate of over 12 tons per acre from his Olallies set in Feb. 1950, and this was a poor year for caneberries. He is confident he can get a yield of 15 tons from them. This compares with an average of 3 tons per acre from Boysens in southern California as reported in a University bulletin. A leading cannery reports that they know of but two growers in the Cucamonga-Fontana area who got a yield of as much as 5 tons per acre from Boysens.

Lloyd P. Sharp, Farm Advisor in Riverside county, writes us: "I ran some small field tests here in this county, and...I found that the Olallie produced just twice as many pounds per plant as the Boysenberry. The Olallie definitely seems to be resistant to verticillium which is certainly one thing in its favor."

Mr. Pletz has found Olallie fully resistant to verticillium wilt to which Boysen is subject, and it hasn't sunscalded where Boysen was badly scalded. He has found it responds well to "hedge pruning", and with this method of training he sets his plants 4 feet apart in the row, which takes about 1500 plants per acre.

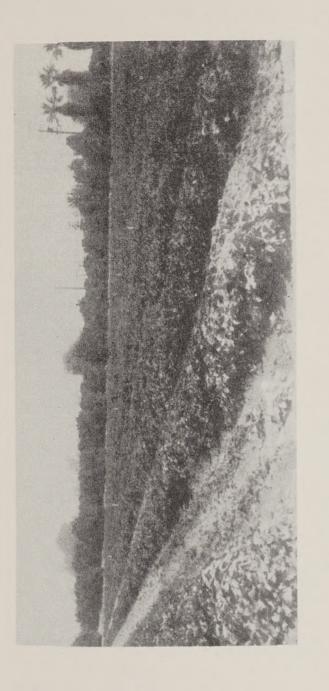
At 12 tons of Olallies per acre and the freezer price this year of 13ϕ to 15ϕ per pound they would gross over \$3000 per acre. Mr. Pletz sold his at \$1.75 per tray, which was more than Boysen brought, and was at the rate of over \$4500 per acre gross.

Olallie is an easy berry to pick, the fruit spurs standing out so the berries are easy to get at and they come off the stams easily. This, in conjunction with the "hedge pruning" system, makes the crop much less expensive to harvest than some varieties.

Olallie is a firmer berry than Boysen, which makes it a better keeper and shipper, and in processing it holds its shape better. This past summer we brought a tray of them home with us from Anaheim. After picking them up we drove around all day. When we reached home I set them on the sink shelf in the kitchen, where they remained for two days, then were placed in the refrigerator. The last basket was used 8 days after we got them, and they were still firm and in perfect condition.

The large cannery mentioned in the first paragraph made a test canning of Olallies last summer and made a very favorable report, telling Mr. Pletz they want all he has next year.

Olallie was developed at the Experiment Station at Corvallis, Oregon, and was originally called 609. The Station, in their bulletin introducing it, suggested it for trial in all parts of California and western Oregon. They stated that "limited tests in Washington indicate that it is not hardy in northern Washington."



A field of 2400 OLALLIES, planted Feb. 1951, with a loss of only 8 or 9. Photo taken Aug. 1951

If you get OLALLIE plants from us, this is the kind of plants you will get.



A plant from the field described on first page

WHOLESALE PRICE LI'ST - 1951-52 DEALERS ONLY

TERMS: NET CASH WITH ORDER, unless otherwise provided for

******** FOLLOWING PLANTS F.O.B. TENNESSEE

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE NEVADA ORDERS: Add 50¢ for inspection

PLANTS GUARANTEED TO ARRIVE IN GOOD CONDITION DURING DORMANT PERIOD

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P. O. Box 14101, Los Angeles 49, Calif.

Descriptive Retail Catalog, illustrated, mailed upon request